

[For the Banner.]

Word or two for the Boys.

GLENDAL, April, 1866.

did you ever stop for one moment to think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines of gold, its mountains of ore, its seas and rivers, with its great railroads, magnetic telegraphs, its millions of men and all the progress of ages, will soon be over to the hands of the boys present age? Boys like you, assembled in school-rooms, or arm, or in the shops, will soon bear the responsibility of carrying the affairs of this great nation. You believe it, and make ready your field of labor that is before you. This nation has still to be supplied with presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, and the occupations and stations in life to be filled in the future by you. I want you to make ready to your part. Make good use of time. Let not one moment be vain with idle boys; become scholars; read only what is instructive; study science, agriculture and mechanics; and strive to become as perfect as possible in the occupation you may choose. Learn prudence and control. Have decision of character. Take the Bible for your guide—familiar with its teachings, and obey them. As you grow in stature, in bodily strength, and in years, grow in piety and intelligence, in activity, firmness and charity. Aspire to be men of the noblest character. Resolve to be useful. Cherish the feelings that you were born to receive good and to do good. Be manly in spirit and in act. Show company and vice of all kinds, so that you may be able to take your position honorably. Be not afraid or too proud to work. Wait not for something to turn up, but "turn something up."

AUNT KITTY.

Mean Things.

The following are what real mean fellows say about the ladies—dear things—(some of them):

Old anglers say that if you wish to catch a fish, you must not throw your bait directly at him. Young ladies may take notice.

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago. "But," he continues, "one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago; so that the situation is not so much changed after all."

The Portland Argus asserts that an old lady who was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved," remarked, "No wonder that the poor child faded after pulling that great dog out of the water!"

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich men are the only piece of second-hand goods that will sell at prime cost. He found that women make the very best clerks for the electric telegraph. The only difficulty is to prevent each young lady at either end of the line from having the last word.

Woman has this advantage over man—that his will has no operation till he is dead; whereas, hers generally takes effect in her lifetime.

Copper says that "the tear that is shed by address, may be followed, perhaps, by a smile." If it was a woman's tear, the perhaps is unnecessary; you can always dry it with a dress.

Chemically speaking, a man is forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pails full of water. Woman is one hundred pounds of man, two pounds of silk, ten pounds of cotton, and one pound of whalebone, with an indefinite amount of furs and feathers, and the remainder in soap.

The Springfield Republican asks what order is like a lady crossing the street on a rainy day? Dress up in furs and close up in the rear.

Voltaire, says Voltaire, "are like men—men only get them when they grow up, and women never have any."

Old Cranky says, if any man thinks a nice thing, let him get married.

The Dunkards—A Remarkable Gathering.

The annual meeting of that denomination of Christians called German Baptists, sometimes styled Dunkards, will take place May 19th, at the residence of Jacob Price, near Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa. The attendance will be quite large, about ten thousand being expected from Indiana alone. Provisions are being made to feed one thousand persons at one time. A bakery has been erected on the ground, where the bread will be baked as needed. About sixty-five or seventy barrels of flour will be prepared, and twenty fat oxen slaughtered as needed. The fare usually consists of bread, butter, apple butter, pickles, ham, beef, and hot coffee. The annual meeting is the same as synods, &c., of other sects, where difficult problems are discussed and decided. It is expected that such a multitude will be present at the meeting, which will continue four or five days, as was never in attendance at any former meeting. Worship will be held simultaneously in the different churches, houses and barns in the vicinity.

## THE MEMPHIS MASSACRE AND RIOT

True Cause of the Outbreak.

"Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil"

From the Memphis Post, May 9.

It seems probable that popular violence has at last spent itself, or that it is so far overpowered by the presence of a large body of soldiery that no further exhibitions of it will be made. The city papers of Memphis, for the sake of supporting a political theory, ignore the truth, and make statements in reference to the origin, causes and occurrences of the tumult that are totally at variance with the truth. General Stoneman has, we learn, appointed a commission of inquiry, consisting of Brigadier-General Runkle, U. S. A., Captain Allen, U. S. A., and Marcus J. Wright, Esq., late a Brigadier-General in the C. S. A., for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the affair.

Nothing, certainly, can be more untrue than the story that this was a premeditated outbreak of the negroes. There is not the slightest indication of its having been so. Negroes have been guilty during the past year of many isolated breaches of the peace, robberies, etc., and in many cases, no doubt, drunken negroes have insulted white people. This we believe to be the extent of their misdoing, which was confined almost entirely to the soldiers of one or two colored regiments which have been quartered here. These are annoying evils, but they are the acts of individuals, in which the perpetrators alone deserve punishment.

The whole trouble originated, as every intelligent man in this community knows, and, if honest, will acknowledge, from a long existing feud between our police and the negroes. It was in no way a political matter. The conduct of the police, in their treatment of negroes, has been characterized, to say it very mildly, by an unnecessary degree of harshness, and, in many instances, of brutality. The consequence of this has been a growing hatred between them and the negroes, until it had become almost a deadly feud. There is no ill feeling apparent on the part of the negro population, against any portion of the whites except the police force, and this results from the causes mentioned. Through this bloody outbreak, while their fathers, mothers, wives and children were being slaughtered around them, and their dwellings, churches and school houses were being burned, the great mass of the negroes evinced that docility and submission which has for generations characterized the conduct of the race in this country.

The Memphis newspapers, (with the exception of the Post and we believe the Appeal,) have denounced this as a murderous outbreak of negro barbarian fury. How utterly false and wicked this story is, every one who reads the full accounts from those very papers will see. Has one white woman, one white child, been maltreated or in any way outraged? Has a single dwelling of a white person been entered or molested? Has any unarmed white man been in any way injured by negroes? The fact will appear, on a thorough investigation, that from the very first hour after the commencement of the affair, the whole negro population of the city has been in a state of terror and dismay. It was really pitiful and heart-moving to witness the fear and anxiety with which the women and children were possessed.

In nearly every case, it was a massacre of unarmed and unresisting victims. If the negroes were guilty of any further offense than that of resisting by armed violence the arrest of some of their number who were engaged in the fracas with which the riot commenced, no authentic information of the fact is to be found. The negroes guilty of the original offense should have been punished, and they only. Our contemporaries, without exception, condemn the burning of the churches and school houses; yet this was not comparable in atrocity with the massacre of unarmed, unresisting men, women and children, over which they either pass very lightly, or excuse, under the general charge that the negro population was in a riotous condition. We have no desire whatever to make political capital from this affair. It is a terrible stigma and disgrace to the city of Memphis, from the effects of which it will not soon recover. It will, in the nature of things, induce people who think at all to believe that barbarity is not confined to those having black and copper-colored skins. The massacre of Fort Pillow thrilled the nation with horror. It was the act of men heated with the fiery passions engendered by the storm and fury of battle, and the victims were men who had stood, arms in hand, fighting against those who slew them. Here, all that was changed; most of the victims were unarmed men, women and children, slain in and about their dwellings, and nothing but blind, insensate fury impelled the assailants. The number of those who committed the outrages were very insignificant in comparison to the whole population. The general feeling of the community was opposed to the acts of the mob, from the moment it became known that the story of the existence of a negro mob was false. None more heartily disapproved of and condemned the whole affair than gentlemen who had been officers and soldiers in the Confederate army. Indeed, our newspapers have been shamed into at least a qualified acknowledgment that "outrages" have been perpetrated by a mob.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—The eminent Canadian, Harrison H. Dodd, who left for the realm of Her British Majesty late one night from the third story of the United States building in this city, returned on Saturday night, "and the devil came with them." The attention of District Attorney Hanna is directed to this arrival. Dodd has not yet called upon "Baby Bingham."—Ind. Journal.

## Two Men Killed by Employees of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R.

[From the Vincennes Sun, May 4.]

On Saturday night, while the freight train of Conductor Calver was on the side-switch at Shoals, a couple of the brakemen got into a difficulty with two strangers, passengers on the train, inflicting fatal injuries on them. One of the victims was found dead the next morning, on the track a short distance above the train, and the other, we understand, died at Green's Springs, nine miles from the scene of the conflict. We have not learned the names of the murdered men nor the cause of the difficulty. One of the brakemen lives at Seymour and the other at Mitchell. No arrests have been made. We think the railroad company owes it to the community to put a stop to the lawlessness of some of its attaches in subordinate positions, between here and Seymour, who seem to cut, maim, and murder without fear or restraint. They may some day wake up Judge Lynch!

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the Conductor and Engineer of the train have been arrested at Shoals, as accessory to the killing. We also learn that the only offense committed by the murdered men was an attempt to "steal a ride in an empty box car, a short distance—at which the brakemen, ever watchful of the interests of the road and jealous of any attempted infringement upon the rights of the company, determined to murder them, and succeeded. We hope they will get their reward—be promoted, that is, "elevated."

The perusal of the above is enough to make the blood boil in any human being not lost to all the finer feelings of humanity. The crime of killing a man under extreme provocation is horrible to contemplate, but the murder of two men, by the employees of a railroad company, just because they "stole a ride in an empty box car a short distance," is one of the blackest crimes we have ever heard of. From the above account there can be no palliating circumstance that will relieve the authors of this inhuman butchery from an "elevation" to the gibbet. We hope the matter will be sifted to the bottom, and that all concerned in the commission of this, the foulest of crimes, may be brought to justice.—N. A. Com.

## Strong Drink the Bane of our Country.

Not only is intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, fast ruining us as a people and nation, but the Government itself is likely to suffer detriment, and it may be, great injury, from the intemperate habits of those high in official authority. A contemporary, in speaking of this great evil as it now exists, in the nation's Capital, says—"we fear too much truth—that the country will probably never know how many of the measures that are fraught with so much danger to our national peace and welfare, owe their inspiration to the wine cup, or how far the strange tergiversations of some men once regarded as the friends of freedom, is due to their intemperate habits. A man commits himself over the social glass, among boon companions, to a political course from which, in his sober moments, every feeling of his heart recoils, and to which every principle of his past life is abhorrent. But, once committed, he finds it difficult to retrace his steps. How else can we account for the fact that one of the oldest, and long deemed one of the ablest statesmen in the Republican ranks, one who, for a quarter of a century, carried on the irrepressible conflict with the enemies of freedom, should to day be found one of the most supple tools of the opposition, ready to compromise everything, and concede everything to the South? Would he have done this if his intellect had not been beclouded, and his moral sensibilities benumbed by strong drink?"

Of course the Secretary of State is the one here referred to. How else, men may well ask, can the conduct and course of William H. Seward be accounted for, during the last five years, if not upon the ground of strong drink and intemperance? Alas, for that nation whose chief rulers are drunkards!

The United States Senate has, we are pleased to learn, resolved to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Capitol building. It would do better if it would expel from its body the two notoriously drunken Senators—Saulsbury and McDougal—who have so long disgraced the States they profess to represent and the body to which they belong. Sitting—sometimes lying—in the highest legislative body of the nation, among the representatives of its wisdom and its dignity, in a state of beastly intoxication, they are a disgrace not only to the Senate but to the American name and character.

But there is need of a deeper and more radical reform in the high places of our nation. Not only in Congress, but in other high places of honor and trust, this deadly bane is felt. To this, we have no doubt, the misdirection of our national affairs is in a great measure due. What else but disaster can be expected, if, in the midst of a storm, when breakers are near, and it requires the utmost coolness and skill to avoid them, you place the helm in the hands of a drunken pilot? And, what but national disaster can we look for, if, in a time of so much peril to the country, the highest executive, diplomatic and legislative powers are entrusted to men stupefied, bewildered, or maddened with intoxicating drinks?

THERE are about eight millions of men in England, of whom only one million now have the right to vote. The reform bill introduced by the present liberal ministry proposes to enfranchise nearly half a million more, leaving still more than six million of men without a vote. The whole debate in parliament turns on the apprehended danger of enfranchising so few.

## Jim Smiley's Frog.

The following biography is by Mark Twain, the man who does up the Artemus Ward-ities for California:

He coteched a frog one day and took him home, and said he cal'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back yard and learn that frog to jump. And you bet he did learn him, too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a dough nut—see him turn a summerset, and maybe a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat-footed and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as far as he could see him.

Smiley said that all a frog wanted was education, and he could do most anything, and I believe him. Why I've seen him set Daniel Webster down here on the floor—and sing out "Flies, Dan'l, flies," and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring straight up, and shake a fly off the counter there and flop down on the floor again as solid as a job of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indifferent as if he hadn't done any more'n any frog might do. You never see a frog so modest and straitfor'd as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it come to a fair and square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand, and when it come to that Smiley would ante up money to him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere all said he laid over every frog that they see.

Well, Smiley kept the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch it down town sometimes and lay for a bet. One day a feller—a stranger in camp, he was—came across him with his box, and says:

"What might it be that you've got in the box?"

And Smiley says, sorter indifferent like: "It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe; but it ain't, it's only just a frog."

And the feller took it and looked at it careful, and turned it round this way and that, and says:

"H—m—so 'tis. Well, what's he good for?"

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "He's good enough for one thing, I should judge—he can out jump any frog in Calaveras county."

The feller took the box again, and took another long, particular look, and gives it back to Smiley, and says, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley said; "Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you don't, maybe you ain't only an amateur, as it were. Anyways I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can out jump any frog in Calaveras county."

And the feller studied a minute and says kinder sad like, "Well, I'm only a stranger here and I ain't got no frog, but if I had a frog I'd bet you."

But then Smiley says, "That's all right! That's all right! If you'll hold my box a minute I'll go and get you a frog," and so the feller took the box, and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's, and sat down to wait.

So he sat there a good while, thinking to himself, and then he got the frog out and pried his mouth open, and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to his chin, and set him on the floor. Smiley, he went out to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog and fetched him in and gave him to the feller, and says:

"Now if you are ready, set him along side of Dan'l with his fore-paws just even with Dan'l's, and I'll give the word."

Then he says, "one—two—three—jump!" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l gave a heave and histed up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman, but it wasn't no use; he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as an anvil, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away, and when he was going out of the door he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—this way—Dan'l, and says, again, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no other points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

Smiley he stood scratching his head and looking down at Daniel a long time, and at last he says: I do wonder what in the nation that frog throwed off for. I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him; he 'pears to look mighty baggy somehow," and he ketched Dan'l by the nape of the neck, and lifted him up and says, "Why, blame my cat, if he don't weigh five pounds," and turned him upside down and he belched out about a double-handful of shot, and then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man. He set the frog down and took out after that feller, but he never ketched him.

A SUSPICIOUS EVENT.—On the first inst., President Johnson transmitted to the House a message on the subject of the rebel cotton loan, and a correspondence, between Mr. Seward and the holders of the rebel government bonds known as the cotton loan, proposing to make "a satisfactory arrangement" whereby the United States Government shall pay said bonds. Which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Can it be possible that President Johnson entertains the thought that this Government will ever consent to pay the rebel debt.—Paris (H.) Beacon.

## Plan of Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee held a very important meeting Saturday, at the Capitol, during which they definitely agreed on a plan to be submitted to Congress and the country for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. The Committee were in session four hours, and had an exciting time. Each separate proposition that was made was voted on and declared agreed to by a majority vote. The question of requiring negro suffrage of the South within the next ten years was lost, Thad. Stevens even opposing it. The following is the joint resolution agreed on, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

SEC. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debts or obligations already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claims for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights, by the admission of delegations to Congress, and a second bill debarring leading rebels from holding office, are also reported, excluding the following classes:

1st. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States, so called, and the heads of departments thereof.

2d. Those who, in other countries, acted as agents of the Confederate States.

3d. Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military Academy of the United States, and members of either House of the 36th Congress of the United States Congress, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

4th. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States, so called, above the grade of Colonel or Master in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of the Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

5th. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

It is understood that the vote upon them was twelve against three. As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Merrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

## Another Plea for Jeff. Davis.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says "it is folly, yea, more than folly, to try the Hon. Jefferson Davis for participation in the late civil war, upon the plea that he has committed treason by such participation."

It continues: "There is something particularly revolting in the idea of holding an individual responsible for crime in what was the act of eleven great States and ten millions of people. To single out one of the agents of this mighty mass of population, who only went with his section, for trial and punishment, is one of the highest acts of injustice."

The above is as sophistical as it is infamous. The facts are that Jeff. Davis did not simply go with his section, but he went before. Conspired to lead it while he was a sworn officer of the United States Government. Instead of being the dupe represented by the Enquirer, he was the duper, and by his persuasion and example was instrumental in leading these millions into rebellion.

He was the criminal, and it is right that he should bear the chief punishment. Many of his servants, like Wirz and Ferguson, have been tried and punished for doing his bidding, and if he is not so dealt with it will be a crime against humanity as well as the institutions of the country.

The Fenian organ in San Francisco is printed with green ink.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

HOW A MILWAUKEE LADY WAS A BIGAMIST FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

It was not "many and many a year ago," nor anything like it, it was simply some months ago, that a worthy lady and her daughter came from Buffalo to Milwaukee, and engaged in the boarding-house business. They were nice folks, and very soon had a large circle of acquaintances. My daughter was not yet twenty, fair as a prairie flower, sweet and buxom. She had tasted the sweets of wedded life. Alas! she had, for they were by no means as delightful as poets sing about, stage heroes vaunt in thunder tones, or school girls lip in accents wild. Hers had been the reality of married life, and a very unpleasant reality it was.

In Buffalo it was that this fair girl was led to the altar, a blushing bride, and in that famous Queen City it was that she discovered marriage lacked those charms so beautiful, that we are told about, at least to her. It was in Buffalo that she discovered that, instead of being bound with silvery chains to one of nature's noblest men, she was fast in tow of a heartless wretch, with so little of manhood in his heart that he abused and ill-treated her at all times.

She could not submit calmly to have her fair castles thus demolished, and when she found there was nothing in store for her, she left her lord, and with her mother came to Milwaukee.

After a year of maiden widowhood, our lady discovered that it was not meet for women to live alone. Although her experience in the haunts of Cupid had not been very satisfactory, she determined to try it again, and with this aim in view sought out an attorney with instructions for him to lose no time, but slip the Gordian knot without delay. Seeing the urgent anxiety of the lady, and with an extra fee in view, the attorney set out to work to "rush through" a divorce, as runs the legal phrase. He had his examination, the evidence was taken, all the papers were prepared in a remarkable short time, and matters were progressing as favorably as could be desired by any person not possessed of a very choleric disposition.

One evening the lady dropped in at the office of the attorney for a canvass of matters. She felt that everything was done as well as it could be, yet the tedious slow process of the law annoyed her. She must have her papers by such a day. Well, the attorney would see. Feeling considerable sympathy for the lady, he went to the Judge in whose hands her fate lay, and after a little entreaty, received the Judge's promise that on Saturday morning (you see we like to be particular about the exact day and hour) the matter should be summed up and the decision granted. These words gave the lady considerable satisfaction, and she was as happy as a lark. At her request, repeatedly made, the attorney promised that he would think of nothing else until the precious documents were safely in her hands, and she must call and get them on Saturday morning. He knew they would be ready.

Judges are human, as a general thing. Like mankind generally, they are subject to all the ills which flesh is heir to; and the worthy Judge who held in the hollow of his hand the happiness of our lady friend, although, as a general thing, a stranger to sickness, on this occasion, the very one of all others, when he had no business to do it, Friday night took to his bed and the doctor, so that on Saturday morning he was in no condition to attend to any legal matters, much less delve into the mysteries of a divorce case.

Saturday passed, and our lady did not call around, but on Monday morning, with a face radiant with blushes and smiles, and apparently as happy as a lark, she entered the office of the attorney, with a sweet "Good morning," she was very nervous, very uneasy, yet, withal, apparently very happy. The attorney commenced by regretting that the Judge had been taken very ill, but he was better now, and would certainly be able to attend to her case in a day or two at farthest.

The lady started up from the seat she had occupied, a startled, troubled look on her face, taking the place of the smile which had shone upon her face, and she asked the question, in one of those trembling voices that you are certain does not want a negative answer, "What are the papers not ready?"

"They are not, madam."

"And am I still married to my husband in Buffalo?"

"Most assuredly you are."

There was an explosion, with a shriek which resembled a loud scream, which had been smothered until there was only a little of it left, as the lady sank back into the chair, and raising her handkerchief to her eyes, gave utterance to sob after sob.

The attorney was surprised, astonished. He endeavored to console her.

"It is a matter that should give you no such distress, madam," he said. "I am sure the Judge will give you your bill this week. He was sick, and could not do it as he agreed to Saturday."

Sob, sob, sob.

"Please do not distress yourself, madam. I am sure it is all right," continued the attorney.

"I thought (sob) there was no doubt about it. (Sob, sob.) I thought it was all fixed, and (sob) I was free (sob) and on Saturday I got (sob) married again. (A very long sob.) What shall I do?"

The attorney—this class of men are cool under any circumstances—gave vent to a very long, but a very low whistle. Here was a tide in the affair he had not looked for. Requesting the lady to calm herself, dry her tears, and go home, he scooped his hat and made double-quick time to the residence of the Judge. He was breathless when he reached there, and was just beginning to get excited.

"It strikes me," said the Judge, you or your client are very anxious regarding a decision in this case. I have made a careful examination of the evidence, and much as I would like to oblige you, in summing up all I can see no grounds for a bill. The husband probably abused your client, but—

"My God, your honor, stop, stop," broke in the attorney, "you don't know what you are saying. She must have a bill!"

The attorney unburdened his mind, and the Judge found questions attached to the case that he never before heard of in his legal experience. A long consultation followed, and, when the attorney left the house, he had in his pocket the decision of the court, and it granted to the lady a true bill of divorce.

We may well judge that, when the documents were placed in the hands of the lady, it took a load off her mind, while the poor husband, who had been all the time since he had heard the fatal news like a "bump on a log," as the expression runs, was as happy as a strayed poodle that had just found its lost mistress.

Again the minister was sent for, a few friends, who could keep a secret, invited in, and there was another marriage ceremony performed in a little quicker time than it was ever done before, while the happiness of the lady, now that everything was correct and straight beyond peradventure, knew no bounds. It is said she kissed all, and she kissed the attorney a dozen times over, so great was her joy.

"I never had such a narrow escape in my life," she said, "and I will never do so again!"

## "Rump Congress"

So is the present law-giving organization of the United States cloyed by the Copperhead press, whose treasonable tendencies protrude from every article like the devil's cloven foot from under his mantle. Why do they call the legislative power a "Rump Congress?" Professedly because eleven States are not represented therein. But where rests the blame that these States are not represented? Were they driven out? Did they not go out voluntarily? Did they not of their own accord give up their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives to raise the felon flag of treason against the lawful government? Since their seats were vacated no one is to blame except, 1st. The rebels themselves. 2d. Their Democratic accomplices in the North, who encouraged and strengthened them in their treason, by propagating the doctrine that the Government had no right to coerce seceded States. And now, because Congress refuses to receive the newly elected Southern delegates until it has ascertained whether they were implicated in the struggle against our national existence—in what way and by whom they were elected, and if the hitherto treasonable state of feeling in their States has really disappeared; and since Congress will not go to work blindly, but chooses rather to hear, to put upon trial, and to investigate beforehand, and then decide, for these reasons the Copperhead sheets call it a "Rump Congress."

They are exactly in the case of the ronder, who, having sneakenly blacked his neighbor's eye, called him one-eyed.

—Cm. Volksblatt.

## How to Save Your Teeth.

Mr. Beecher, who is something of a physician, as well as theologian, farmer, editor, author, lecturer, and reformer generally, says:

Our teeth decay, hence bad breath, unbecomingly, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—ninety-eight degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Cleanliness will preserve the teeth to an old age. Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and sculp soap every morning; the brush with pure water on retiring. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them and ruin the dentist. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them.—The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, hot drinks, salarates, are nothing compared with the food decomposing between the teeth. Mercury may loosen the teeth, use may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than a thousand dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.

FALSE CALVES have made their advent in Cleveland, Ohio.



Table with 2 columns: Time, Train. Rows include 1st Train, 2nd Train, 3rd Train, 4th Train, 5th Train, 6th Train, 7th Train, 8th Train, 9th Train, 10th Train, 11th Train, 12th Train, 13th Train, 14th Train, 15th Train, 16th Train, 17th Train, 18th Train, 19th Train, 20th Train, 21st Train, 22nd Train, 23rd Train, 24th Train, 25th Train, 26th Train, 27th Train, 28th Train, 29th Train, 30th Train, 31st Train, 32nd Train, 33rd Train, 34th Train, 35th Train, 36th Train, 37th Train, 38th Train, 39th Train, 40th Train, 41st Train, 42nd Train, 43rd Train, 44th Train, 45th Train, 46th Train, 47th Train, 48th Train, 49th Train, 50th Train, 51st Train, 52nd Train, 53rd Train, 54th Train, 55th Train, 56th Train, 57th Train, 58th Train, 59th Train, 60th Train, 61st Train, 62nd Train, 63rd Train, 64th Train, 65th Train, 66th Train, 67th Train, 68th Train, 69th Train, 70th Train, 71st Train, 72nd Train, 73rd Train, 74th Train, 75th Train, 76th Train, 77th Train, 78th Train, 79th Train, 80th Train, 81st Train, 82nd Train, 83rd Train, 84th Train, 85th Train, 86th Train, 87th Train, 88th Train, 89th Train, 90th Train, 91st Train, 92nd Train, 93rd Train, 94th Train, 95th Train, 96th Train, 97th Train, 98th Train, 99th Train, 100th Train.

**PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.**  
**LOCAL AND NEWS ITEMS.**  
We learn that Col. John Osborn has been appointed Post Master of Greencastle, and will soon enter upon his duties. An effort was made, in accordance with the generally expressed wishes of our citizens to have the widow of the lamented Kerechell fill his unexpired term; but our very loyal Congressman succumbed to the demands of leading Republicans of Greencastle, and refused to secure the popular wish. Of a truth, Republicans are the friends of soldiers and soldiers' families!—*Indiana Press.*  
In the midst of your great sympathy for "soldiers and soldiers' families" will you tell the public, Mr. Briggs, when you or any of your party voted for a soldier for any position of public trust, or when did you or your party assist a "soldier or soldiers' family" to a place of emolument and honor? Tell us, also, what was the course of your great leader—the immaculate Daniel—in this very case? Did he assist a "soldier and soldiers' family" to get this position? On the contrary, did he not rather use his influence for a widow lady whose husband never had any connection with the army? And what assistance did a certain other prominent Democrat of this city—then in Washington—bring to bear in favor of "soldiers and soldiers' families"? Did not he, too, oppose with whatever ability he possessed the appointment of a "soldier's family" to the position in question, and exert his influence, little as it was, in favor of one who never had connection with the army? And, further, dare you say outright, as you do indirectly, Mr. Briggs, that Col. Osborn is not as brave a soldier as ever met your Democratic brethren of the South in battle, and as such as worthy a recipient of the position as could well be found?

**The Latest News!**  
**Dr. Newland Acquitted.**  
We read the following brief statement in the conclusion of the trial of Dr. Newland in the Indianapolis Journal of Friday morning:  
NEW ALBANY, May 15.  
The Newland trial is at last ended and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal rendered. The jury was out about three hours and about half past three o'clock noon, when the Court asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict, and they answered that they had. The Clerk to read it which he did in the following words:  
"We, the jury, find the defendant, Benjamin Newland, not guilty as charged in the indictment."  
Signed, JOHN JONES, Foreman.  
Some stamping of feet followed the reading of the verdict, and the friends of Newland crowded around the defendant to congratulate him, after which he shook hands with each of the jurymen.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**Wanted.**  
A few good men to canvass in Putnam County for Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance. Three first class Insurance Companies. Apply to S. W. MESSICK, Office in Exchange Bank, Greencastle, Ind.  
**Wanted.**  
Wanted—Landlord & Rosenthal, at Carter's old stand, wish to purchase a large amount of Wool, for which they will pay the highest market price.  
Think of the risk you are running every hour you delay insuring yourself against accident, and then act the better part, by getting a policy in the first Accident Insurance Company in this country—the *Travelers*, of Hartford, with a cash capital of \$630,000, actually paid in. S. W. MESSICK, Agent.

**STRANGE BUT TRUE.**  
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,  
831 Broadway, New York.  
Landlord & Rosenthal want your Wool, and will pay you fair prices. Give them a call, at Carter's old stand, before selling elsewhere.

**A CARD TO INVALIDS.**  
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. To inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to myself. Address,  
JOSEPH T. INMAN,  
4-ly Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

**BUY YOUR DRUG GOODS AT C. E. GEISENDORFF & CO.,** Store Nos. 61 and 63 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana. incl29-2m  
**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for using the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing  
JOHN B. OGDEN,  
13 Chambers-st., New York.

**The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.**  
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, and who are in need of a safe, reliable, and sure means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerably suffering. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.  
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,  
61-66-ly Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

**FOR DRUG GOODS, go to C. E. GEISENDORFF & CO.,** "Hooker Store," Nos. 61 and 63 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
**OCTOBER ELECTION.**  
[PRINTER'S FEE—\$2 IN ADVANCE.]  
**TREASURER.**  
We are authorized to announce CAPT. ADD. SCOTT, of Bainbridge, Ind., as a candidate for Treasurer and Collector of Putnam County, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention to be held at Greencastle on the first Saturday in June.  
Editor Banner—Please announce that JOSEPH B. SELLER, late of the 27th Indiana, who lost a leg at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, and who served three years in the army, will be a candidate before the Republican Convention whenever it may be held, for the nomination as a candidate for Treasurer and Collector of Putnam County. Many Voters.

**SHERIFF.**  
Editor Banner—Please announce to the people of Putnam County, that I will be a candidate before the Union County Convention for the office of Sheriff.  
Late of Co. B, 4th Reg't Ind. Vols.  
Captain JAMES B. HARRAH, of Cloverdale Township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing October election, if nominated by the Union County Convention.  
Many Friends.  
Editor Banner—Please announce that I will be a candidate before the Union County Convention for the nomination as a candidate for Sheriff.  
JOHN S. AFFLEGATE.

**Before the Mayor.**—Michael Sullivan was muled in the sum of \$8.60 for disturbing the peace and quiet of the city and abusing his family, and failing to pay was committed to jail.  
Hamilton Gray was fined \$10.00 and costs for public indecency.  
A Union County Convention was held at Terre Haute on Saturday, at which delegates were selected for the Congressional Convention, which assemblies on the first Thursday in June. A series of resolutions endorsing President Johnson's restoration policy were tabled.

**A Pocket Book Lost.**  
A POCKET BOOK belonging to a citizen of Greencastle was lost on Tuesday, the 15th, somewhere between Greencastle and the residence of John Swinford. It contained as near as can be remembered now, about \$65 in "greenbacks," some notes of hand and other papers of value only to the owner. The person finding it will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the *Banner* office.  
Greencastle, Ind., May 17, 1866—3t.  
**EQUALIZATION.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Common Council of the city of Greencastle, together with the City Clerk and City Assessor, constituting a Board of Equalization for said city, will convene on the evening of the 28th day of May, 1866, at the Mayor's Office, to hear and decide all complaints presented to them in relation to assessments.  
Attest: MILTON A. OSBORN, Mayor.  
May 10th, 1866—2t.

The Soldiers' meeting on Saturday was organized by the selection of Milton A. Osborn, Esq., as President, and Tarrin C. Grooms as Secretary. Several speeches were made touching the interests of the soldier and the importance of unity and harmony in the approaching elections; and a recommendation that all soldiers attend the great Union Republican Mass Meeting to be held at Greencastle on Saturday, the 22d day of June.

Briggs of the Press is hurling his powerful anathemas at the "Asbury Review." We tremble for the fate of that sheet!  
The Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this (the 7th) district will convene at Terre-Haute on the first Thursday in June. We trust Putnam county will be fully represented.

Briggs appears considerably gratified that his particular friend Probst, the murderer, was not hung as soon by a day as stated in the *Banner*.  
Joseph Sharpe, a former citizen of Putnam county, was killed near Indianapolis a day or two ago by a train of cars.

**Proceedings of the Common Council.**  
At the regular meeting of the Council on Monday evening, the following proceedings were had:  
The committee on public cisterns reported, recommending that cisterns of 500 barrels capacity be located, one at the crossing of Washington and Indiana streets, to be supplied with water from Messrs. Southard and Cobn's buildings; the other to be located at the crossing of Jackson and Franklin streets, to be supplied with water from the west roof of the Court House.

They further recommended that a set of Hooks and Ladders and a complete set of leather or rubber fire buckets be procured for the suppression of fires. So much of the report as refers to buckets, hooks and ladders was concurred in, and Councilmen Stevenson and Curtis were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of each and the number required. Also, the Engineer, on motion, was ordered to prepare specifications for the cisterns and report the same at the next regular meeting. Messrs. Anderson and Ireland were appointed a Committee to receive donations and subscriptions in aid thereof, and to ask the County Commissioners to grant the city the right to locate the aforesaid cisterns upon the corners of the Public Square.

The grading of Franklin street from a point 130 feet east of Locust street was let to W. M. C. Blake at 30 cents per cubic yard for cutting and removing dirt to make said improvement.  
The contract for grading Ephraim street from Poplar street to 400 feet south of Seminary street, was awarded to Alpheus Morris at 38 cents per cubic yard.  
All encumbrances were made as follows:  
To Election Board \$2, per day each, \$30.00.  
Kimble, Sharpe & Co., for chairs and table for Council Chamber, \$24.50.  
For cleaning streets and alleys, \$36.00.  
Dr. Town and Messrs. D. L. Southard and William N. Stevenson were elected to constitute the Board of Health for one year.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday the 15th inst., by Rev. E. W. Fisk, D. D., James E. Clark, Esq., to Miss Louisa C. Butler.  
**TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE IN PUTNAM COUNTY** during the week ending May 12, 1866:  
Wm. L. Parrow to Romulus B. Parrow, 460 acres in Greencastle tp., for \$24,000.  
Romulus B. Parrow to James V. Durham, 220 acres in Greencastle tp., for 24,000.  
James Steers to Franklin Steers, land in Marion tp., for 850.  
James Steers to Henry B. Martin, lot 3 in Cloverdale, for 500.  
Wm. A. Carver to Benjamin Wynton, 60 acres in Clinton tp., for 2800.  
Marcus L. Hubbard to Daniel Swartz, land in Cloverdale tp., for 700.  
Henry E. Cogswell to Sallie Chapin, lot 10 a pt. of 107, old plot Greencastle, for 300.  
Oliver M. Hensley to Oliver P. Badger, lots 4 & 5, Hensley's in Greencastle, for 4800.  
Lewis C. Shell to David Ader, 74 acres in Monroe township, for 5600.  
Mason C. Harrison to Dudley Rogers, lot 114, old plot, Greencastle, for 2100.  
Wm. A. Steers to Wm. F. Iddings, land in Floyd tp., for 3200.  
John W. Dunaway to Nathaniel S. Stranghan, 50 acres in Marion tp., for 2640.  
Michael Moser to David Moser, 120 acres in Jefferson tp., for 900.  
George M. Foster to W. R. McElroy, lot 4 in Reelsville, for 1200.  
Jackson Hurst to Henry Pentecost, 49 acres in Jefferson tp., for 1200.  
Wm. B. Sandy to Robert Evans, land in Jefferson tp., for 1200.  
Wm. T. Wright to Elizabeth Arnold, 28 acres in Warren tp., for 1450.  
Andrew Wilson to Thornton Wilson, lots 46, 52, 53 and 56, in Fillmore, for 100.

**MOKEY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BANNER.**  
Turpin Darnall, \$2.50  
J. N. Arbuckle, 75  
Mrs. Susan Secrest, 1.75  
David Nelson, 2.35  
John Denny, 1.25  
Mrs. Mary E. Goss, 1.25  
S. B. Gilmore, 1.25  
George Cricks, 1.25

**GREENCASTLE MARKET.**  
**FARM PRODUCE.**  
Dealers pay the following prices:  
Wheat per bu., old 2 00 Tallow..... 10  
Rye..... 65 Honey..... 29  
Corn..... 55 Butter..... 25  
Oats..... 40 Cheese..... 15  
Barley..... 85 Lard..... 18  
Flaxseed..... 2.25 Beans..... 35  
White Beans..... 1.50 Potatoes..... 59  
Timothy Seed..... 3.00 Hams..... 15  
Clover Seed..... 5.00 Shoulders..... 11  
Potatoes..... 1.00 Sides..... 12 1/2  
Onions..... 1.00 Eggs per dozen..... 12 1/2  
Coal..... 1.00 Brooms..... 4 00 to 5 00  
D'Apple per B. 12 Hay per ton..... 9 00  
D'Apples..... 20 Wood per cord..... 4 00

**Coroner's Inquest.**  
A CORONER'S INQUEST having been held on the body of Andrew D. Wood, found dead in the Township of Clinton, Putnam county, and State of Indiana, on Monday evening, April 30, 1866, the jury after being properly sworn, hearing the evidence and making due examination of the body, found that the deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a rifle gun in his own hands. At the time of his death the said Wood was about seventeen years old; of light complexion; heavy build; and about five feet eleven inches high. No valuables were found on his person. ISAAC S. KEEGENT,  
May 1, 1866—3t Acting Coroner.

**Fresh Meat—Fresh Meat.**  
FRANK GEHLIN has just re-opened his Meat Shop in the old place, under Kramer's Saddle Shop, and is prepared to accommodate the people to all kinds of Meat at the very lowest market price.  
Greencastle, May 3, 1866—4t

**News! News!**  
CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS Daily Papers, Harper's and Leslie's Illustrated Weeklies, Family Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, Stationery, &c., for sale at the News and Stationery Dept., No. 4, East Side Public Square.  
N. B.—Daily Papers promptly delivered to subscribers.  
[March 29, 1866—3m]  
**Lumber and Lath.**  
T. BAYNE & CO. keep constantly on hand, and for sale at their Mills in Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, Lumber and Lath of best quality. Bills filled on short notice. We have also for sale MACHINERY FOR A GOOD SAW-MILL on reasonable terms. T. BAYNE & CO., Bainbridge, Ind., March 22, 1866—6m  
**THE MASON & HAMILTON CABINET ORGANS.** Fifty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. Fifty-one Gold or Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York  
sept14-ly

**ALLEN'S DRUG STORE!**  
**No. 6,**  
EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**DRUGS,**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**DYE-STUFFS,**  
**SPICES,**  
Flavoring Extracts,  
**TOILET ARTICLES,**  
**SOAPS,**  
**PERFUMERY,**  
Window Glass,  
**PAINTS,**  
**OILS,**  
**VARNISHES**  
Staple and Fancy Stationery,  
**PAPER HANGINGS.**

**Allen's Drug Store!**  
**No. 6,**  
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE.  
May 3, 1866.  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.**  
The first Public Examination under the new School Law will take place on the 29th inst., the last Saturday of April, at No. 16, College Building. Time—10 o'clock, A. M. Be prompt!!  
The succeeding public examinations will take place on the last Saturday of each month in the year. No private examinations will be granted under any circumstances.  
History of the United States and Physiology are added to branches formerly required. See School Law of 1865.  
I advise all applicants for school license to send fifty cents to Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, Publishers, Cincinnati, O., and get "The Examiner," by A. Duncan, A. M., and then study it thoroughly before they apply for a license. Testimonials in regard to character must be presented previous to an examination.  
B. T. HOYT,  
OFFICE OF SCHOOL EXAMINER,  
Greencastle, April 8, 1866—4t

**New Boot and Shoe Shop**  
**IN GREENCASTLE.**  
A Few Doors South of the Post Office.  
THE undersigned is now manufacturing to order and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of custom-made work, at as low prices as any similar establishment in the State. He invites a trial of his work, satisfied that all who thus favor him will not regret having done so.  
JAMES McWILLIAMS.  
apr26, 1866-ly

**A Farm For Sale.**  
A FARM of seventy three acres of land lying on the National Road, about 1 1/2 miles west of Putnamville, and 1 1/4 miles east of Manhattan, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. About forty acres cleared and under fence, good tillable land; fifty bearing apple trees; and various other young trees, shrubbery, &c.; two hewed log dwellings, stable and other suitable out-buildings; good water and stone coal, and well timbered. For terms and particulars, inquire of the subscriber, living on the farm.  
M. SMITH.  
apr26, 1866-4t

**American Horse Insurance Co.**  
**CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000!**  
INSURES the owners of Stock on the lives of Animals, and against Theft. A Home Organization for this State. Office in Vinton Block, opposite the Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
T. B. McCARTY, President.  
Dr. J. A. COMINGORE, V. Pres.  
A. J. Davis, Secretary.  
JOHN L. MORRISON, Treasurer.  
**REFERENCES.**  
Governor of P. Morton, Indianapolis.  
Contract Baker, L. Governor,  
W. H. H. Terrell, Adj. Gen.  
Nelson Trusler, Sec. State.  
Laz. Noble, Clk. S. Court.  
W. Woolen, Ch. J. Bk. Court.  
T. M. Fitch, Jtd. C. Court.  
Hon. W. K. Edwards, Terre Haute.  
" M. Allen, Vincennes.  
" David Kilgore, Muncie.  
" Henry Crawford, New Albany.  
" T. N. Stillwell, Anderson.  
" Thomas Stauffer, South Bend.  
" Thomas Slaughter, Corydon.  
" T. C. Whitesides, Wabash.  
" O. Bird, Fort Wayne.  
" R. S. Hicks, Rockport.  
H. Satterwhite, Ch. J. Bk. Martineville.  
R. F. Overstreet, Ch. Jd. Bk. Franklin.  
Captain Chris. Miller, Lafayette.  
Col. S. P. Oyer, Sen'r, from Johnson Co.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent,  
Greencastle, Indiana.  
apr12-66

**Perpetual Insurance.**  
I WOULD respectfully call the attention of PROPERTY HOLDERS to the plan of PERPETUAL INSURANCE adopted by the Fire Company of which I represent—"The North America, of Philadelphia." No Premium Note. This system combines the superior cheapness and safety of reducing the rates on first class property from 40 to 60 per cent., and the holder of a perpetual policy can never be subject to loss by neglecting to renew. This mode of Insurance is especially adapted to Dwellings, Churches, Schools, Stores, counting houses, and only the builded school, but their contents, such as Furniture, Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent.  
feb29 '66 ly

**GREENCASTLE WOOL FACTORY.**  
**WOOL! WOOL!**  
TO ALL persons having WOOL to dispose of, we would say that having made Extensive Additions to our Machinery, we are prepared to greatly extend our trade, and hope the coming season to do double the business of any previous year. We have now on hands,  
**OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,**  
A larger stock of Goods than we have ever had before, the very best of  
Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, &c., &c.,  
Made expressly for the WOOL TRADE, and which we will sell FOR WOOL at wholesale prices. Custom Spinning and Roll Carding done promptly.  
**Cash Paid for Wool at all times.**  
Come and see for yourselves.  
apr26, 1866-6m BIRCH & BRO.  
**Excelsior Mower and Reaper.**  
WE HAVE a few of D. H. Hoover & Sons celebrated Excelsior Reapers yet for sale. Farmers will not fail to call early.  
J. B. HUNSLIDE & CO.

**S. W. MESSICK,**  
**INSURANCE,**  
**Commercial Agent.**  
**GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.**  
**OFFICE—In Exchange Bank.**  
"It is Wisdom and Economy to Insure in the Best Companies, and there is none better than the Old Insurance Company of North America."  
1794. Incorporated 1794.  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
—OF—  
**NORTH AMERICA,**  
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
144th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.  
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866. MARKET VALUE.  
First Mortgages on City Property \$144,300 00  
U. S. Government Bonds..... 334,500 00  
Pennsylvania State Bonds..... 109,000 00  
Pennsylvania City Bonds..... 138,700 00  
Bonds of the Penna. Railroad Co., and other Corporations..... 190,440 00  
Bank and other Corporation Stocks, 66,196 60  
Notes of Receivable (Temporary Loans)..... 150,471 06  
Real Estate Office of the Co., 232 Walnut street..... 22,000 00  
Unpaid Premiums and Debts due in Account all good..... 107,581 13  
Cash in Bank, and in hands of Agents..... 168,325 00  
Total Assets..... \$1,721,513 14  
Losses paid in Cash since 1794, over \$18,000,000.00!  
72 Years Successful Business Experience.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose Welch, S. Morris Wain, William Welch, Richard D. Wood, William E. Bowen, James M. Dickson, John Mann, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edw. H. Trotter, Edw. S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry.  
Charles Platt, Secretary; Arthur G. Coffin, President; J. F. Downing, General Agent for the Western States.  
Policies issued without delay by S. W. MESSICK, Greencastle, Indiana.  
May 3, 1866.

**TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
**CAPITAL, \$500,000.**  
THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in America, and insures against  
**Accidents of All Kinds,**  
Causing Bodily Injury or Loss of Life.  
A Policy of \$5,000 in case of fatal accident, or \$25 per week in case of disabling injury, from any description of casualty, whether incurred in traveling or otherwise, costs but \$25 to \$30 per year. Any other sum, from \$50 to \$10,000, with compensation from \$3 to 50 per week, at proportionate rates.  
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.  
Policies written for five years, at twenty per cent discount on amount of yearly premiums. Hazardous risks at hazardous rates. Ocean Policies written, and permits issued for travel in any part of the world.  
Accident Insurance to persons disabled by accident is like the Sanitary Commission to wounded soldiers in the field, providing the means for comfort and healing and supplying their wants while prevented from pursuing their usual employment.  
The rates of premium are less than in any other class of insurance, in proportion to the risk.  
No better or more satisfactory investment can be made of so small a sum. Therefore: Insure in the Travelers. Oldest Accident Insurance Company in America.  
Rodney Dennis, Secretary, J. G. Patterson, President, Henry A. Dyer, General Agent.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent,  
apr26-66 Greencastle, Indiana.

**NORTH WESTERN**  
**Mutual Life Insurance Company,**  
ORGANIZED IN 1859.  
**HAS OVER 12,000 MEMBERS**  
AND OVER  
**ONE MILLION ASSETS!**  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE.  
416 Main St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Indiana State Agents' Office, No. 9 Talbot & New's Block, Indianapolis.  
S. S. Daggett, Pres't, A. W. Kellogg, Sec'y., Martin & Hopkins, State Agents for Indiana.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent,  
apr26-66 Greencastle, Indiana.

**GREENCASTLE WOOL FACTORY.**  
**WOOL! WOOL!**  
TO ALL persons having WOOL to dispose of, we would say that having made Extensive Additions to our Machinery, we are prepared to greatly extend our trade, and hope the coming season to do double the business of any previous year. We have now on hands,  
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apr26, 1866-6m BIRCH & BRO.  
**Excelsior Mower and Reaper.**  
WE HAVE a few of D. H. Hoover & Sons celebrated Excelsior Reapers yet for sale. Farmers will not fail to call early.  
J. B. HUNSLIDE & CO.

**GREENCASTLE WOOL FACTORY.**  
**WOOL! WOOL!**  
TO ALL persons having WOOL to dispose of, we would say that having made Extensive Additions to our Machinery, we are prepared to greatly extend our trade, and hope the coming season to do double the business of any previous year. We have now on hands,  
**OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,**  
A larger stock of Goods than we have ever had before, the very best of  
Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, &c., &c.,  
Made expressly for the WOOL TRADE, and which we will sell FOR WOOL at wholesale prices. Custom Spinning and Roll Carding done promptly.  
**Cash Paid for Wool at all times.**  
Come and see for yourselves.  
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**S. W. MESSICK,**  
**INSURANCE,**  
**Commercial Agent.**  
**GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.**  
**OFFICE—In Exchange Bank.**  
"It is Wisdom and Economy to Insure in the Best Companies, and there is none better than the Old Insurance Company of North America."  
1794. Incorporated 1794.  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
—OF—  
**NORTH AMERICA,**  
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
144th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.  
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866. MARKET VALUE.  
First Mortgages on City Property \$144,300 00  
U. S. Government Bonds..... 334,500 00  
Pennsylvania State Bonds..... 109,000 00  
Pennsylvania City Bonds..... 138,700 00  
Bonds of the Penna. Railroad Co., and other Corporations..... 190,440 00  
Bank and other Corporation Stocks, 66,196 60  
Notes of Receivable (Temporary Loans)..... 150,471 06  
Real Estate Office of the Co., 232 Walnut street..... 22,000 00  
Unpaid Premiums and Debts due in Account all good..... 107,581 13  
Cash in Bank, and in hands of Agents..... 168,325 00  
Total Assets..... \$1,721,513 14  
Losses paid in Cash since 1794, over \$18,000,000.00!  
72 Years Successful Business Experience.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose Welch, S. Morris Wain, William Welch, Richard D. Wood, William E. Bowen, James M. Dickson, John Mann, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edw. H. Trotter, Edw. S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry.  
Charles Platt, Secretary; Arthur G. Coffin, President; J. F. Downing, General Agent for the Western States.  
Policies issued without delay by S. W. MESSICK, Greencastle, Indiana.  
May 3, 1866.

**TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
**CAPITAL, \$500,000.**  
THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in America, and insures against  
**Accidents of All Kinds,**  
Causing Bodily Injury or Loss of Life.  
A Policy of \$5,000 in case of fatal accident, or \$25 per week in case of disabling injury, from any description of casualty, whether incurred in traveling or otherwise, costs but \$25 to \$30 per year. Any other sum, from \$50 to \$10,000, with compensation from \$3 to 50 per week, at proportionate rates.  
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.  
Policies written for five years, at twenty per cent discount on amount of yearly premiums. Hazardous risks at hazardous rates. Ocean Policies written, and permits issued for travel in any part of the world.  
Accident Insurance to persons disabled by accident is like the Sanitary Commission to wounded soldiers in the field, providing the means for comfort and healing and supplying their wants while prevented from pursuing their usual employment.  
The rates of premium are less than in any other class of insurance, in proportion to the risk.  
No better or more satisfactory investment can be made of so small a sum. Therefore: Insure in the Travelers. Oldest Accident Insurance Company in America.  
Rodney Dennis, Secretary, J. G. Patterson, President, Henry A. Dyer, General Agent.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent,  
apr26-66 Greencastle, Indiana.

**NORTH WESTERN**  
**Mutual Life Insurance Company,**  
ORGANIZED IN 1859.  
**HAS OVER 12,000 MEMBERS**  
AND OVER  
**ONE MILLION ASSETS!**  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE.  
416 Main St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Indiana State Agents' Office, No. 9 Talbot & New's Block, Indianapolis.  
S. S. Daggett, Pres't, A. W. Kellogg, Sec'y., Martin & Hopkins, State Agents for Indiana.  
S. W. MESSICK, Agent,  
apr26-66 Greencastle, Indiana.

**GREENCASTLE WOOL FACTORY.**  
**WOOL! WOOL!**  
TO ALL persons having WOOL to dispose of, we would say that having made Extensive Additions to our Machinery, we are prepared to greatly extend our trade, and hope the coming season to do double the business of any previous year. We have now on hands,  
**OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,**  
A larger stock of Goods than we have ever had before, the very best of  
Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, &c., &c.,  
Made expressly for the WOOL TRADE, and which we will sell FOR WOOL at wholesale prices. Custom Spinning and Roll Carding done promptly.  
**Cash Paid for Wool at all times.**  
Come and see for yourselves.  
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Made expressly for the WOOL TRADE, and which we

## Republican Banner.

### A Wash for the Stems of Fruit Trees.

Take a peck of fresh cow dung, half a peck of quick lime, half a pound of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lamp black. Mix the whole together with as much urine and soap-suds as will form the ingredients into a thick paste. This may be applied to the stems of young standard trees when placed out in the orchard, to prevent their being injured by the depredations of insects and reptiles.

Another good wash for the stems and branches of fruit trees is the following:

Take half a peck of quick lime, half a pound of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lamp black. Mix the whole together with as much boiling water as will form the ingredients into a thick paste. This composition is recommended to be applied to the stems and limbs of trees infested with the white mealy insect, having previously removed the moss and louse bark by scraping them off with a strong knife, or some other instrument adapted to the purpose. In using the composition it will be more efficacious applied in a warm state, or something more than blood heat. On your trees strong vinegar will effectually destroy this insect, and Bridgeman says he has for many years used it in his own nursery for this purpose, but it would be too expensive, he says, to be applied where trees are large. He also adds, "a solution of potash to wash the stems of trees in early spring, before the buds expand, will effectually destroy them." The following are also called the best washes for the trunks and branches of fruit trees, particularly peach trees. Dissolve one pound of potash in two gallons and one-half of water, and then apply with a flat varnish brush to the limbs and trunks of the trees. A varnish brush is best, as the bristles are held together by tin bands on them, and not tied together with strings as paint brushes are, which the potash soon cuts through and the brush falls to pieces.

Another very good wash for pear and apple trees is the following, which will destroy the eggs of insects and prevent moss from growing on the bodies of the trees: Mix fresh cow-dung with brine and soap-suds, and with the mixture wash over the stems and branches of the trees as you would your room with white wash, first cutting off the canker parts and scraping the moss and rough bark off the trunks of the trees with a tree-scraper, which may be obtained, made for this purpose, at most of the agricultural tool stores; in the course of the summer fine new bark will be coming on. Repeating these washes in the autumn, after the fall of the leaf, will destroy the eggs of many insects that hatch in autumn and winter.

### Strawberries.

Don't fail to set out a large bed this very spring. If you have not tried it you have no idea how easily, cheaply, and plentifully they can be grown. Another suggestion: don't wait until August, or fall, before planting, thinking, as somehow a great many do, that is the best time to set them. Strawberries can be successfully planted in August, but not one farmer in twenty will meet with success if he tries it. Again, do not expect fruit from them the first year—Plant this spring. It is by all odds the best season for starting the small fruits. Next year you will gather an abundant crop. It is less work to grow all the strawberries your family can use, than it is to grow the potatoes they will consume. I will modify that assertion by saying that it doesn't require more than one-third of the labor.

As my object is to grow a supply of berries for family use, at the least expense of labor, I have adopted the following method: I prepare a bed three feet wide, thrown up with the plow in the form of a blank-furrow. This leaves it crowning in the center, and gives a good depth of soil. This bed is enriched with rotten sods, or leaf mold from the woods mixed with one quarter of its bulk of fine manure—hen manure is excellent. Then I give it a liberal dressing of wood ashes. I set one row of plants along the middle of the bed, putting the plants eight inches apart in the row. I want to get just as vigorous a growth as possible the first season so that the runners, spreading each way, will cover the bed. Liquid manure is good to force them. Now, it is not much work to prepare, plant, and keep the bed clean the first season. The second, I get a large crop of berries, and do not expend any labor on it. After the crop is picked, I plow it up and put turnips on it, meantime having another bed coming on. It is much easier to plant a new one each year than it is to keep the old one clean or to cultivate it.

Strawberries may be manured too much. I sowed a bed once in that way. I had occasion to remove the bed in autumn, and I cut the vines out in blocks with six inches in depth of soil, and planted these blocks so as to form rows one foot apart. Instead of filling earth between the rows I put in barn yard manure. In due time the vines grew tremendously; they blossomed early and set full. The vines were tall and rank. I was delighted, and barn-yard manure stood high in my estimation. But as the berries began to color, a heavy shower fell; the vines all sunk down in a tangled mass, covering the fruit, and it nearly all rotted. We did pick a very few berries, but if one ate them with eyes shut he would hardly call them strawberries. They were worthless.—*Rural New Yorker.*

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE.—A very valuable pocket-knife was once dropped into a twenty foot well, half full of water.

"How shall we get it out? Shall we have to draw the water from the well?" The writer proposed to use a strong horse shoe magnet, near by, suspended by a cord. "But we can't see where to lower the magnet so as to touch the knife."

"Throw the sun's rays on the bottom of the well by a looking-glass," was the second answer. It was done, the knife rendered visible from the top of the well, the magnet came into contact, and the knife brought up—all being accomplished in a minute of time.

A submarine tunnel, twenty-six miles long, between Dover, England, and Calais, France, is seriously contemplated by Frenchmen.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. T. BROWN.....JAMES A. SCOTT.

**BROWN & SCOTT,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Have formed a law partnership, and will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care in the Courts of the State and in the Federal Courts. Prompt attention will be given to all collections and Probate business. Office—West Side Public Square, in Thornburg's Block, formerly occupied by Eckels & Scott, Green castle, Indiana. [Feb 16-66-ly]

THOMAS HANNA, Notary Public, Brown & Scott's Law Office, Greencastle, Indiana. May 3, 1866-ly

**E. T. KEIGHTLEY & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

LIBERAL arrangements made with Depositors. Interest allowed on six months Deposits, when arrangements are made at time of deposit. We buy and sell Gold and Silver, Government Bonds, and do a general Banking Business. [Apr 26, 1866-6m.]

**DR. WHEATLEY,**

PROFESSOR of Chronic Diseases, Atonia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Weakness in males or females, Gravel, Neuralgia, and other chronic diseases with great success.

With blood on hands we never stain. Nor poison men with calomel to ease their pain. Office—West Side of the Public Square, over Waggoner's Store, Greencastle, Ind. [Apr 26, 1866-6m.]

**DR. HENRY ROGERS,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity. His Residence and office on Ephraim street, south of the College, nearly opposite Prof. Tingley's residence. April 17, 1866-ly.

**J. BIRCH,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Greencastle, Ind., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office in Ash Building, up stairs, North Side Public Square. [mch 5-66-ly]

**R. WATSON.....A. C. FAY.**

**DRS. WATSON & FAY,**

DENTISTS—Offer their services to the public. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Office—Up Stairs, over Slaven & Sees' Store. [mch 1-66-6m.]

**CENTRAL HOUSE,**

FORMERLY JONES HOUSE, Greencastle, Indiana. Mrs. E. Pentecost, Proprietress. This House, as the name indicates, is centrally located, and is the largest and most commodious in the city. It has recently been thoroughly repaired and painted inside and out, and will be kept in first class style. The Central Line of Street Cars run from the door of the house to all the trains and various parts of the city. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. [Feb 15-66-6f]

**SOLOMON CLAYPOOL,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Greencastle, Ind., will practice law in all the courts of Putnam and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Office, North Side of Square, with Messrs. Jennings & Osborn. Engagements made with them in my absence will be promptly attended to. The partnership heretofore existing between myself and J. J. Smiley, Esq., has been dissolved by agreement. [mch 1-66-6m.]

**W. A. BROWN, Late Advt. 6th Car.**

**HATHAWAY & BROWN,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public, Greencastle, Ind., will practice in all the Courts. Especial attention given to the Collection business. [mch 1-66-6m.]

**H. R. PITCHELYN.....W. V. WILES,**

**PITCHELYN & WILES,**

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Greencastle, Ind. Office—Near First Charge, M. E. Church.

**JOHN S. JENNINGS.....MILTON A. OSBORN,**

**JENNINGS & OSBORN,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greencastle, Ind., will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Ash Building, North Side of the public square. [July 13, 1865-ly]

**DR. D. ROGERS & CO.,**

**GREENCASTLE, INDIANA,**

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

Pure Catawba Brandy, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. [mch 5-66-6f]

**TAILORING.**

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE undersigned desire to say to their friends and customers, that they have lately removed to the South of D. L. Southard's Store, a few doors from the Post Office, at the sign of "HILTON AND FERGUSON, Merchant Tailors," where they have a

**A Splendid Stock of Cloths,**

**Cassimeres and Vestings,**

FOR GENTS WEAR, which they propose to sell as low as can be bought elsewhere—THEY WARRANT all their work TO FIT WELL OR NO SALE. Go and try them. HILTON & FERGUSON, Greencastle, Ind., March 29, 1866-3m.

**New Clothing Store!**

**Landauer & Rosenthal**

**NO. 2, VOSS'S BLOCK,**

East Side Public Square—Carter's Old Stand.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Greencastle and surrounding country, that they have opened at the above stand, an entire NEW STOCK of

**CLOTHING!**

Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which they have bought during the late crisis in Goods at Eastern Markets, and offer them LOWER than any other house in the city. All we ask is, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Greencastle, Indiana, April 12, 1866-4f

**Opening Out Again!**

**J. L. FORDYCE**

HAVING recommended the DRY GOODS business, will be found at No. 3 Hathaway's Block, near the South-west corner of the Public Square in Greencastle, where he will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

**Dry Goods, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Notions.**

And Trimmings, which he will sell at reduced prices. Old friends and the public are invited to call. Shirts at wholesale and retail. [Feb 15-66-6m.]

**SHIRTS made to order.**

**To our Patrons:**

We have a few more of those renowned

**NATIONAL STEEL PLOWS!**

ALSO, the Cast Steel Plow, which we warrant.

J. BURNSIDE & CO. March 23, 1866.

**IRON AND STEEL!**

I HAVE a large and well assorted stock of Iron, Steel and Norway Nail Rod on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, at low figures. E. D. ANDERSON.

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.**

SUPERIOR Sash, Doors, and Window Blinds, both Poplar and White Pine, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. E. D. ANDERSON.

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## STOVES, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

### TIN-WARE!

### Roofing and Spouting!

FROM the increased and increasing wants of Greencastle, Putnam, Owen, Clay, Morgan and Parke counties, and at the urgent solicitation of many customers and friends, I have resumed the

Stove, Tinware, Roofing, Spouting and Repairing Business!

And I am now prepared to furnish the best of COOKING and HEATING STOVES of all varieties, in the BEST MANNER and at the LOWEST PRICES, by and under the superintendence of the BEST of WORKMEN and accomplished salesmen, Mr. W. J. ASHTON, for several years so well and favorably known with Dorsey & Anderson. Please give him a call before purchasing or contracting elsewhere. [Feb 8-66.] E. D. ANDERSON.

**NEW HARDWARE!**

HAVING just returned from the East, I am now receiving DIRECT from New York and Philadelphia, a general, complete and well selected stock of

**Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c.,**

Embracing everything wanted by

**Builders, Families and Country Merchants,**

Wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, for CASH or in exchange for Country Produce. Please call and examine for yourselves. E. D. ANDERSON.

March 15, 1866.

**SUGAR - MAKERS.**

CALL AND GET SPILS FOR TAP-

ping your Sugar Trees, made of sheet-

iron, at

**\$1.50 PER HUNDRED!**

Much BETTER and CHEAPER than any other kind.

Call and See Them!

—AT—

Feb 8-66.] E. D. ANDERSON.

**E. D. ANDERSON,**

(SUCCESSOR TO DORSEY & ANDERSON.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Hardware, Iron, Nails,**

**CASTINGS, MECHANICS' TOOLS**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN**

**LARGE VARIETY.**

**Depot for Field and Garden Seeds,**

..AGENCY..

For the best Reaper and Mower the world has yet produced, the

**RENOVED "BUCKEYE"**

**GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.**

Oct. 14

**Buckeyes! Buckeyes!**

From the American Agriculturist, Nov., 1865.

**TRIAL OF MOWERS—HUNT'S BRIDGE**

BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—The Buckeye

Wines—On the 17th and 18th of July, the American Institute had a trial of Mowing

Machines, conducted by a committee of practical farmers and mechanics. We were present at the trial, and hesitate not to say that we never knew or heard of Mowers being put to so severe and fair tests. They cut good grass and lodged grass, both fine and coarse, on wet places and dry, on level ground, on hill sides, swales, rough ground, etc., through dry ditches, through wet ditches, and under several inches of water. They were made to cut with the fingers raised and depressed, with the inner wheel on a ridge, and in the bottom of a ditch. They turned corners cutting to the right, and to the left, and round short curves and long ones. They were tested by the dynamometer, and timed to see how fast and how slow they could go, and cut well, and besides the mechanism of the Machines, as put into market, was examined.

There were eleven (11) Machines entered, and but seven went through the trial. All these did very creditably, but, of course, not equally well in all respects.

The result of the trial was made known at the recent Fair of the Institute, the gold medal of the Society being awarded to the Buckeye (Adrian, Platt & Co.) We shall look for the report with interest, and hope it will be full and fair.

This is the original and genuine "Buckeye," (C. Aultman & Co.'s patent.) Sold by E. D. ANDERSON, sole agent for this territory. Call and leave your orders soon. [mch 1-66-6m.]

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP!**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The accounts and notes due us will be paid by E. D. Anderson, who will succeed to the business, where those indebted will please call and settle, also those to whom we may be indebted, for payment. [mch 1-66-6m.] DORSEY & ANDERSON.

Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 7, 1865.

The subscriber will continue the General Hardware, Iron and Agricultural Implement business, in all their branches, at the old stand of Dorsey & Anderson, where he will be pleased to see his friends, former customers, and all those desiring to purchase at lowest market prices. ELY D. ANDERSON.

The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending to the public his former partner, Mr. E. D. Anderson, and trusts a liberal share of the patronage so long and liberally extended to the house will be continued to his successor. [Oct 14] R. S. DORSEY.

**Fire! Fire! Fire!!!**

Do you want to be paid the worth of your property, if it should be destroyed by fire—and it may? Call quickly and INSURE in the Security, London, or North American Fire Insurance Companies, which have large capitals, and are responsible beyond a doubt. E. D. ANDERSON.

**AXES! AXES!**

JUST received large stock of Simon's and Lippincott's celebrated patent Chopping Axes. Also, Lippincott's, Mann's and other plain Axes, and for sale at lowest rates. [Oct 28] E. D. ANDERSON.

**Horse-Shoes and Nails.**

JUST received and for sale a full and complete stock of Burden's and Union superior Horse-Shoes. Also, the celebrated Putnam and New London horse-shoe Nails. [Oct 28] E. D. ANDERSON.

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.**

SUPERIOR Sash, Doors, and Window Blinds, both Poplar and White Pine, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. E. D. ANDERSON.

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